

GLOSSARY

Afforestation—Establishment of a forest on an area not previously forested. (See Reforestation.)

Age, rotation—The age at which the timber stand is considered ready for harvesting under the approved plan of management.

Age, stand—The average age of the trees which compose a stand, or a "story" within a stand.

All-aged—A stand of trees theoretically including all ages from seedling to overmature

Angle gage—See Prism.

BAF (based area factor)—A factor computed for a wedge prism or angle gage that when multiplied by the number of trees at a point gives basal area per acre.

BAF 75—A wedge prism or angle gage having a factor of 75.

Basal area—In forestry, the area, usually expressed in square feet, of the cross section at breast height inside bark (unless otherwise stated), of either a single tree or of all the trees in a stand.

Board foot—A unit of tree and lumber measure 1 foot long, 1 foot wide, and 1 inch thick, Abbr.—Ft. b.m., FB.M., bd.-ft. In practice the unit is 1,000 board feet measure. M b.m.

Borer, increment—An augerlike instrument with a hollow bit, used to extract cores from a tree, pole, or sawed timber, for growth rate and age determination, or preservative penetration.

Butt cut—The first log (butt log) above the stump.

Climax forest—The final stage of a succession of forest tree species which continues to occupy an area as long as climatic or soil conditions remain unchanged.

Coppice—A cutover area regenerated by sprouts.

Cruise—A survey of forest land to locate timber and estimate quantity by species, products, or other characteristics; the estimate obtained in such a survey.

DBH—Symbol for "diameter breast high," 4½ feet above average ground level.

Duff—Forest litter and other organic debris (in various stages of decomposition) on top of mineral soil.

Even aged—A stand of trees in which relatively small age differences exist between individuals. Maximum difference normally permitted is 10 to 20 years, although when stand exceeds 100 years in age differences up to 25 percent of rotation age are permissible.

Forest management—As used herein, is the application of sound forestry principles and practices, including proper protection, to the

operation of the woodlands of the installation within the limitations of military missions and regulations and the local growing conditions.

Forest, potentially productive—Natural stands of young trees of commercially valuable species not yet of commercial size; areas reforested or to be reforested; old burns, cutover land, gravel pits, and similar areas capable of growing valuable timber if reforested.

Forest, productive—Those stands of hardwood and coniferous timber containing trees of commercial size, suitable for use by the installation or in demand by industry; normally trees over 5 inches DBH.

Forester—A person who has been professionally educated in forestry, or who possesses qualifications to practice forestry which are essentially equivalent to graduation from a recognized forestry school.

Forestry—The scientific management of forests for the continuous production of goods and services.

Gross scale—Scale of a log in which there is no deduction for defect.

Growing stock—The sum, by number or volume, of all trees in a forest or a specified part thereof.

High-grading—Removing only the best trees from the woodland.

Hypsometer—An instrument used to measure heights of trees, based either on geometric or trigonometric principles.

Ingrowth—The volume or number of trees which have grown past an adopted lower limit of measurement during a specified period.
Syn.—*recruits*.

Intolerance—The inability of a tree to develop and grow in the shade of and in competition with other trees.

Landing—A place where logs are assembled for transportation in loads or rafts. Syns—*bank; banking ground; log dump; rollway; yard*.

Net scale—The scale of a log after deduction for defect.

Overstory—That portion of the trees in a forest forming the upper crown.

Prism. (wedge prism, BAF prism)—A glass prism or angle gage used to compute volumes in timber cruising. BAF is Basal Area Factor. (See BAF.)

Pulaski—A combination ax and hoe used for the fire control.

Pulpwood—Wood cut or prepared primarily for manufacture into woodpulp. May be from tree bole (stemwood) or large limbs (topwood).

- Minimum diameter and length as specified by local practice (in the Southeast, usually 4 inches inside bark and 5 feet 3 inches in length).
- Reforestation**—The natural or artificial restocking of a previously forested area with forest trees. (See *Afforestation*.)
- Regeneration**—The natural processes by which a forest is renewed.
- Sawlog**—A log large enough to permit production of lumber or other products by sawing. Size and cull percent permitted must be specified in any contract; it varies with local practice or regulations.
- Sawtimber**—Trees, of commercial species, which contain at least one merchantable sawlog.
- Scribner decimal C log rule**—An official log rule of the U.S. Forest Service and of the Department of Defense. Basically, it is the Scribner log rule modified by rounding off the last digit to the nearest 10 and dropping the cypher.
- Example:** Scribner 213 bd. ft., Decimal C 21.0.
- Shelterwood**—A system of management requiring the removal of the mature timber in a series of cuttings which extends over a period of years to permit natural reproduction.
- Site Quality index**—An index of the crop-producing capability of forest land as determined by the average height of dominant and codominant trees of stated species at a given age (usually 50 years). Syn.—*site class index*.
- Slash**—Debris remaining after logging, pruning, thinning, or brush cutting; large accumulations of debris after wind or fire. Included are logs, chunks, bark, branches, stumps, brush, broken and uprooted trees.
- Uneven-aged**—Term applied to a stand in which there are considerable differences in age of trees and three or more age classes are represented.
- Note:** For other terms and definitions, see "Terminology of Forest Science, Technology Practice and Products" Society of American Foresters, 1971.